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Two new seed-plants from the Lake Tahoe region, California

ERNEST A. MCGREGOR

Apocynum bicolor sp. nov.

Erect, 4–5 dm. high, wholly glabrous: lateral branches mostly shorter than the main stem and sterile: leaves spreading or somewhat ascending, deep green above, pale glaucous below, ovate-acute, cuspidate, the largest 6 cm. × 3.75 cm., the smaller 3.5 cm. × 2 cm., midvein almost white, prominent; petioles 3–5 mm. long: inflorescence usually a small dense terminal, often cymose panicle, considerably surpassed by the leaves, or occasionally with a similar but smaller panicle in one or two axils below; bractlets of the inflorescence minute, subulate: calyx campanulate, 3 mm. long, segments triangular-lanceolate, acute, with recurved tips, greenish, tinged with purple: flowers pale rose-tinged, cylindrical, 7 mm. long, the lobes finally spreading, narrowed but obtuse; tube 4 mm. long by 2.5 mm. wide: stamens 3.5 mm. long, the stout filaments half as long, densely pubescent, and half covered by the anthers, with a free, lacerate, terminal margin; anthers lanceolate, acute, 2.5 mm. long, the base deeply notched, with rather pointed inturned lobes; appendages between the stamens broadly ovate-turbinate, apiculate: stigma of two sessile oval lobes.

The type is *no. 32*, collected by the author Aug. 19, 1909, in Glen Alpine, near Lake Tahoe, California, growing in a meadow, alt. 2260 m.

This species is rather intermediate between the so-called *androsaemifolium* and *cannabinum* types (as they have been described by Greene, Pittonia **3**: 229). The erect habit of the plant and the cylindrical flowers belong to the *cannabinum* division, while the foliage characters and the color of the flowers belong to the other type.

When the Synoptical Flora, vol. 2, part 1, was issued, in 1878, only two species of *Apocynum* were recognized in North America, viz., *A. androsaemifolium* and *A. cannabinum*, and the distinction between them was none too marked. At the present date there are some thirty species recognized in North America, which as a rule are referred to one or the other of two groups based on these two

original species. The result is that a sort of "Apocynal chaos" obtains, such as we find existing in only too many of the so-called "tough groups." A serious treatment of the genus should be

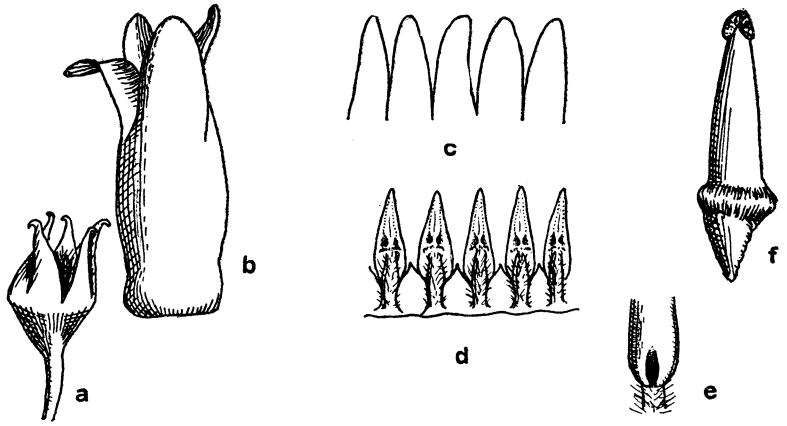

FIGURE 1. *Apocynum bicolor* McGregor; *a*, calyx, × 6; *b*, corolla, × 6; *c*, corolla lobes laid open, × 6; *d*, corolla tube laid open, exposing stamens and appendages, × 6; *e*, anther (outer view) to show basal lobes, × 9; *f*, pistil, showing stigma lobes × 11.

attempted, which I think might result in the reduction of several present-day species. The plant described above cannot be referred to any recognized species, and as its characters are fully as distinctive as those of any of the genus, I have felt justified in proposing it as the type of a new species.

Lappula Jessicae sp. nov.

Erect, simple to near the top, 5–7 dm. high, with short hirsute pubescence throughout, which is mostly spreading on the stems and petioles but appressed on the blades and inflorescence: leaves all entire and all surpassing the internodes, the blade always longer than the petiole; lower leaves oblong-oblanceolate, acutish or obtuse, gradually attenuate to the narrow-margined petioles, the largest 18 cm. long by 2.25 cm. wide; cauline leaves becoming sessile and broadly oblong-lanceolate and reduced above, even those of the inflorescence, however, quite ample and ovate-acuminate: inflorescence usually paniculately disposed but often quite flat-topped; peduncles simple, flowering to near the base, or more often once forked near the top, in which case the flowers are entirely restricted to these branchlets; pedicels at least equaling the calyx and recurved in fruit: calyx split nearly to the base, the

segments linear-oblong, obtuse, reflexed in fruit, about 3 mm. long : corolla sky-blue with whitish tube, the lobes rectangular, obtuse, 3 mm. long, about equaling the tube : corolla-appendages in outline acorn-shaped, broader than high ; appendage proper, corresponding to the cup, retuse above and densely short-papillate ; protuberance, corresponding to the acorn, rounded below and not projecting inward : anthers attached midway in the tube and just reaching to the appendages, oblong, 1 mm. long, with a broad hyaline irregular wing extending the full length of each angle, the filaments triangular-subulate, concealed by, and less than half as

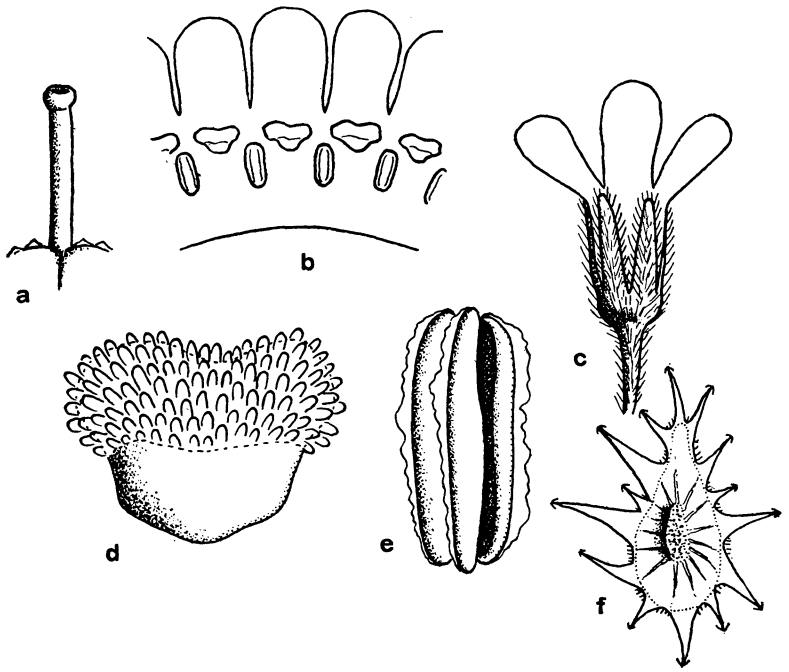

FIGURE 2. *Lappula Jessicae* McGregor ; *a*, style, × 10 ; *b*, corolla laid open, exposing anthers and appendages, × 6 ; *c*, single flower, × 5 ; *d*, corolla appendage, × 35 ; *e*, anther, showing hyaline wings, × 35 ; *f*, nutlet (ventral view), × 8.

long as the anthers : style comparatively short and stout ; stigma capitate, terminally indented : fruit secund, 5 mm. long ; nutlets ovate-acuminate, with about 10 marginal prickles and occasional smaller ones between, the larger prickles triangular-subulate, about 1.5 mm. long, all free to the base ; back of nutlets smooth except for minute sharp spines uniformly distributed and exactly resembling the individual barbs of the glochidiate prickles, and for 1 (or 2) glochidiate prickles on the middle of the keel ; ventral surface glabrous with elliptical central scar from which run radiating lines.

On wet ground, Half Moon Lake, near Lake Tahoe, California, Aug. 9, 1909, collected by the author, *no. 71*.

Of the *L. floribunda* type, perhaps nearest to *L. micrantha* Eastwood, but differing in the size of the flower, relative sizes of the perianth parts to one another, in relative size of anther to filament, and especially, perhaps, in the conspicuous wings of the anthers, as well as marked differences in the character of the nutlets.

Named in honor of my sister, who has assisted me greatly in the field.

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